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The Defeat of Evarts.

We observe with regret the defeat of the Hon, WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS as a candidate for an elective office. He has occumed many public posts of honor and renown but they have all been attained through appointment and not through the suffrages of his fellow citizens. His election in 1885 as Senator for New York is hardly an exception: he owed that office to the decree of a

legislative caucus, and not to popular votes, For the first time in his long and vicissitudinous career, Mr. Evakts has been running for an office on his merits, so to speak; that is to say, he has appeared as a candidate depending for success upon the preference of a majority of a large body of qualifled voters. For a member of the Corporation of Yale College for the six years' term, Mr. Evants received 882 votes. His competitor, Mr. EDWARD G. MASON of Chicago, received 1,343 votes, a majority of 461, or more than fifty per cent, of Mr. EVARTS'S entire vote: and, upon a count of the ballots by the inspectors of elections at New Haven, Mr. Mason of Chicago has been declared

If our eminent jurisconsult were as active and ingenious in his own behalf as he was some tifteen years ago in behalf of another defeated candidate for another office, we should still expect to see him sitting as a member of the Yale Corporation for the six years' term. The trifling circumstance of an adverse majority of less than five hundred, in a total vote of less than two thousand, would present no insuperable obstacle to his peculiar genius. Having procured the establishment of a tribunal of appeal so constituted that he was sure in advance of a majority of at least one, he would proceed to overthrow and demolish the count already made at New Haven, and to apply to this case the principles so lucidly set forth in his great argument on the Florida returns, before the Electoral Commission of 1877:

claim from the very nature of the thing, from the laws inwrought into the constitution of human beings and rning human transactions, that those who have thus to act officially on the count are the persons who must do what is needful for the purpose of enabling a count to be made. Those who are bound to act in the one direction or in the other, as the case may require investigate, as political and legislative bodies may, all the facts and circumstances that are necessary to be known in order to enlighten their judgment and guide them to a just and righteous decision. What is the objection to this construction ! The whole argument against it resolves itself simply into the argument ab inconvenient. These who would seek to graso a high office by illegal, irregular, and fraudulent means claim that it would be incom-Venient to take to much trouble as might become neces mary in order to investigate rightly and rightly to deter mire, on proofs the question of their delinquency and the fallacy of their claim. Tals is the common plea of persons who set up a falsely and fraudulently construc-sitia. When an effort is made to strip them of their pretended authority by demonstrating before a court of other appropriate tribunal the fallacy of their claims and the necessity to the ends of justice of having tha point out the trouble involved in the task. But let us

But why quote any further? No patriotic New Yorker doubts the ability of the Hon. WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS to prove that the New Haven count was no count, to demonstrate the justice of throwing out the entire Illinois vote for Mason and declaring EVARTS elected in the face of the revised returns, providing that sufficient latitude is allowed to his learning, his logic, and his forefinger, and providing likewise that the tribunal before which he argues is a tribunal made up on the good old eight to seven

Let the friends of the defeated candidate rally around him. He can do the rest.

The Struggle in Chill.

made by Mr. RICHARD L. TRUMBULL at the Yale commencement, and the arrival of Mr. PEDRO MONTT as a diplomatic representative of that party, indicate the point which the civil war has reached. When the Chilian Congress, under the pre-

text that President BALMACEDA was violating the laws, refused to vote supplies for carrying on his Government, he responded in Cromwellian fashion by arresting its members. The legislative appliance of cutting off the appropriations is familiar in the history of constitutional government; but when the great body of the army supported BALMACEDA and the great body of the navy sided with Congress, a prolonged struggle was evidently at hand. It was possible under such conditions for the former to maintain his Government over the greater part of Chili, while the insurgents could firmly hold a certain number of seaports with the aid of the fleet, and probably a portion of the interior adjoining, provided the army could reach It only by operating at a long distance from its base. Now, we see, after several fights on land and the paval combate at Caldera and Valparaiso, that affairs have almost settled down to a deadlock in consequence of this peculiar situation of the nontending forces.

It would be impossible at this distance to mift thoroughly the contradictory despatches that come day after day from the rival par ties, or to reconcile accounts naturally and perhaps purposely colored according to the sources from which they come. But the main point to note is that the Government's operations are brought almost to a standatili for the lack of an adequate naval force. while those of the insurgent Junta are paralyzed in their turn by the lack of rms and munitions. Although the vigorous operations of the Almirante Lynch, the Almirante Condell, and the Imperial have reatly aided the cause of the Government, inability to procure from France the two par ships ready for delivery in that country a severe blow. As an offset to this, both Mexico and Panama have specifically refused to allow the shipment of arms and ammunition to any of the ports held by the insurgents. Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru also are careful not to recognize the insurgents as belligerents. These facts show the sacrifice which the Iquique authorities made in surrendering not only the Itata, but all her cargo of arms and munitions.

At this juncture, and with the obstacles to decisive operations in Chill so manifest, both the Government and the insurgents have, with a common instinct, turned their attention to foreign countries, the latter in order to procure a recognition of their belligerency and the former to prevent such a recognition. It is possible that the turning point in the struggle has now been reached, and that on the decision of foreign nations its result will depend. If the insurgents are unable to procure the means of carrying on war, and cannot make use of the seaports they possess for bringing arms and munitions from foreign countries, BALMACEDA may perhaps fairly count on ultimately Briggs has not gone so far as that in any- Canadian ports was put on record last month

suppressing the insurrection. On the other hand, if the leading foreign powers should give the revolt the great moral and maerial support of a recognition which would be followed by the importation of arms into the harbors held by the insurgents and protected by their fleet, the latter would probably win. Under such circumstances it is not strange to find the Congress party concentrating their efforts on obtaining recog-

nition as belligerents. The caution thus far observed by all foreign Governments except Bolivia is manifest. Bolivia has made a treaty not only recognizing the Congress party, but assuming that it is the true representative of power in Chilt. Bolivia's relation to the struggle is, however, quite different from that of most other nations. In the first place, it adjoins the portion of Chill held by the Junta, and wishes to use its scaports. Affairs at Antofagasta are to it more immediately important than those at Valparaiso; and, besides, it has obtained from the Congress party remissions of debts owed by it in Chili and sundry trade and customs concessions. It is therefore justified in putting its small stake on the success of the Congress fac-

tion, with the prospect of large winnings. Of course distant countries like France, England, and the United States cannot have the peculiar interests of Bolivia in Chili; yet the Junta hopes that its possession of the nitrate region in the north, and the very great part which this plays in foreign commerce, will be of avail. It professes to draw encouragement from certain words of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in describing the condition of affairs in Chill, and also from the detention of the vessels built there for the republic, and which both the President and Congress claim. It counts also on the fact that England and the United States at length will chafe at commercial restrictions due to Balmachda's lack of a navy; and it is evidently willing to make concessions in order to win. Recognition of belligerency by a foreign Government is a step taken with a view not to prolong a conflict, but to preserve strict neutrality, and as far as possible protect the interests

of its own commerce. If the present efforts to secure recognition should fail or drag dangerously, we may expect to see military operations essayed by the Congress party, which hardly can trust long to a policy of inaction, even should the recognized Government be content to risk it.

The Two Heretics.

The committee of inquiry appointed by Bishop Potter have begun their investigation of the "rumors" that the Rev. HEBER NEWTON holds and teaches doctrines contrary to the standards of the Episcopal Church. It will be a slow process, and even if the clergyman is presented to the Bishop for trial as a heretic, and is actually brought before an ecclesiastical court, under the discretionary Episcopal power, the trial will not take place pefore next autumn. Meantime Dr. BRIGGS is abroad, and the committee having charge of the preparations for his trial as a Presbyterian heretic will not be able to arrange for the proceeding until the autumn also.

It is remarkable that, so far from displaying any desire to escape trial, both of the accused heretics seem to be eager to be brought to the bar. They have opposed no stacles to the proceedings against them. but have rather encouraged the movements. inviting the attack in the spirit of men who challenge a contest at arms with the sure confidence of victory. Yet the result of the trial of Mr. MacQUEARY and the well-nigh unanimous sentiment manifested at the General Assembly would seem to indicate the conviction of them both, if once they should be arraigned.

It is true that nowadays the penalties to which they can be subjected will not be severe. Heretics are no longer burned at the stake, and they suffer in no wise in person or property. The heretic MACQUEARY was at once called to be the pastor of a very desirable church outside of the Episcopal jurisdiction, and for the very reason that he is a heretic. The Baptist heretic, Dr. The plea for the Congress party of Chili BRIDGMAN, passed over easily and comfortably into the Episcopal Church, into whose ministry he is likely to enter. Probably both of them are happier now than they were in their former associations. So it would be with Dr Rurage and Dr Nywrow if they were condemned as Presbyterian and Episcopal heretics respectively. They would be no less prosperous and even more popular than they are now. Many pulpits would be open to them and the more eager

to get them because of their heresy. Moreover, if they are to be tried, who are to compose the courts competent to deal with their cases? Dr. BRIGGS has been for many years a professor of distinction in the specialty wherein his heresy has been displayed. He is also celebrated as an authority on the Westminster Confession, its history and the views and intentions of its framers. No ordinary minister is capable of meeting him in an argument on that subject or upon the history of the canonical Scriptures and the historical attitude of the Church toward them. It will be hard, too, to get a court of learning sufficient to meet the arguments of Dr. NEATON, for in this diocese the clergy best fitted for the task are either disqualified from sitting on it or belong to a party

of the Church which discountenances all proceedings against him. The divisions of theological opinion have always been broad and even radical among the Episcopal clergy, and if an attempt is made to enforce anything like uniformity of view there is likely to be rebellion on all sides. Even Mr. MACQUEABY, denying flatly the virgin birth, was convicted by a bare majority of the Ohio court, and after his heretical views had been published, he was invited to be one of the speakers at the Church Congress in Philadelphia. The Episcopal clergy have been accustomed to practical theological liberty so long that they will resent interference with it when they come to understand that the discipline of Dr. NEWTON will involve logically the pursuit of the Ritualists, for instance. If a case can be made out against him under the canon law,it can be made out as easily,if not more easily, against them, with their elevation of the Host and doctrine of the Real Presence. Dr. Newron's equanimity of spirit is doubtless due to his consciousness that even many of his most violent accusers are in the same boat with him, so far as concerns the infraction of Church law strictly interpreted.

Dr. BRIGGS also is strong in the assurance that he has back of him the support of the Union Theological Seminary and the great majority of its alumni, most of them Presbyterian ministers of good and high standing. He could hardly be convicted without disrupting the denomination, now united after many years of separation into the Old School and New School divisions. If he goes, of course Dr. PARKHURST of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church would have to go also, for Dr. PARKHURST looks on some of the Psaims as so positively wicked that he refuses to read them to his people. His teaching is that part of the Bible is hateful, devilish, and cruel. Even Dr.

deemed indiscreet by his Presbyterian

riends for speaking so bluntly. Thus we see that the theological situation continues as confused and confusing as ever. Even the question of revising the Westminster Confession is no nearer settlement than it was a year ago, President Parron himself having acknowledged in the General Assembly that the botchwork of his Comnittee of Revision is unsatisfactory.

The Grand Falls of Labrador. The Bowdoin College Scientific Expedition is about to start for the coast of Labrador, where it will make collections during the summer. The most interesting feature of the work will be the expedition from Hamilton Inlet, up the Grand River, to ascertain the truth of the report that the most stupendous entaract in the world is to be found about 200 miles from the mouth of this river. Four members of the party will go on this expedition.

Only two white men, Messrs. MACLEAN and KENNEDY, the latter of whom was the manager of the Hudson Bay Company in 1850, have ever seen these falls, though much has been heard of them from the natives of Labrador, who regard the falls with superstitious dread and imagine that he who looks on them will soon after perish. According to MACLEAN and KENNEDY, the waters of the Grand River fall over the edge of the lofty plateau of inner Labrador and have a perpendicular descent of about 2,000 feet, At the foot of the falls they are only about 200 feet above the level of the sea. At the place where the falls tumble over the edge of the plateau, the river contracts to a width of fifty feet. If the story about the Grand Falls is truthful, they are no doubt the biggest thing of the sort in the world. The Bowdoin party will ascend the river

in a boat, dragging it around several rapids which obstruct the channel. It will engage the services of Indian guides, and will be provisioned for six weeks, although it is thought that the trip can be made in half that time should the weather be favorable. Mr. HOLME, an Englishman, attempted to reach these falls in 1887, but his provisions gave out while he was still fifty miles from the falls, and as fishing and hunting were very poor, he was compelled to go back.

Geographers are very skeptical about the height assigned to these falls, and they will not be surprised if they are found to be at least 1,000 feet lower. If the Bowdoin expedition reaches the place safely, it will be able to make accurate measurements and will undoubtedly bring home the correct solution of the mystery.

The Triumph of Harvard.

After six years of struggle, and in spite of meddling on the part of the college authorities, a Harvard crew has triumphed over Yale beef and the skill of the Hon. ROBERT J. COOK. It is the glory of that illustrious professor of carsmanship to have taught Cambridge as well as New Haven. Like Napoleon, he has shown his opponents how to win. The Harvard eight that won at New London yesterday had that perfection of form that distinguished the old school of Harvard rowing, and in addition steadiness and a scientific stroke. The race was not a great one, because the Yale men were outrowed from the first, but the result of it will be welcomed by the admirers of rowing because it indicates that in the next few years the two colleges are going to be evenly matched. Harvard has learned to row again. Yale is not likely to forget while Mr. Cook remains among us. With the practice and tradition of scientific rowing established at both colleges, the future contests ought to be more exciting, and the honors easy. Yale has had a great career of victories she will not be downcast at the triumph of

her rival. Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Jr., Mr. H. W. KEYES, and one or two other men are entitled to much of the credit of the victory In Mr. ADAMS the Harvard eight has a clearstyle of stroke. Having found a winning one, it is to be hoped that the Harvard men will stick to it. There is no sense in making continual changes. Perhaps some time the faculty will allow the employment of a paid coach. At any rate there should be one coach, and the big head in undergraduate oarsmen should not be encouraged. Let us hope that the statue of JOHN HAR-WARD has forgiven his painters. They were prophets, and yesterday the work of incarnadining was thoroughly pursued at New London and elsewhere. Events that come but once in six years may be celebrated with a certain exuberance.

Come West.

The general shaking up now going or in the political farmer business of Kapsas and thereabouts, exhibits no feature so in teresting as the fact that the wind is blow ing the hayseed from the very streets illu minated by our esteemed CLEVELAND-anticapitalistic tariff-ripping-or-bust contem porary, the Kansas City Times. "In the prospectus of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Trust Company," says the Times, printing it elsewhere, "it is believed that at last a plan has been devised which can equally well appeal to the purse strings of capital and serve to promote the material interests of Kansas City by inducing the location here of new manufacturing industries and fostering their growth toward profitable self-sup-A self-supporting city, like a selfport." supporting State, is an admirable and enviable institution, and a creditable and approved ambition for Kansas City. But if the Alliance platforms had as much juice in them as potato bugs, the neighboring plains would iswim as these longed-for industries roll over them into Kansas City under the attracting stimulation of the new trust company and the Times. Our contemporary says further, full of manufacturing and capitalistic enthusiasm:

"It is admitted that Kansas City needs now, mor than anything else, manufacturing plants, giving em-ployment to a large number of laborers. It was re-solved to do something to aid the natural growth of Kansas City as a manufacturing centre and to bring

its advantages more prominently before the country. We congratulate Kansas, where our esteemed contemporary most doth circulate. not as the Farmers' Alliance, but as a State, upon the steadily increasing commercial orthodoxy of one of her foremost organs o speech. "How wayward the decrees of fate are." says the royal sage through the interpretation of Mr. THACKERAY, but, the Farmers' Alliance and Brother PEFFER to the contrary notwithstanding, the ways of trade and prosperity are mercilessly straight and intransgressible with profit.

The new steamships of the Canadian Pa cific line running between Yokohama and Vancouver are making even quicker passages tha it was expected they would make when they were launched. The time of the first voyage of any of the liners between the Japanese and

thing he has said in public, though he is as 11 days and 15 hours; but now we have another of them with a record of 10 days and 21 hours, or the fastest run ever made across the Pacific Ocean. There can be no doubt that this new line will be advantageous to Canada by promoting its trade with Asiatic countries. We ought to have a new American line between San Francisco and Yokoha.na, consisting of at least three steamships as powerful, as serviceable, and as rapid as the British-built liners, Empress of India, Empress of Janan, and Empress of China.

> After the faithfullest of friends it should be named DANIEL LAMONT, or DANIELLA, as the case may be.

The age so long foretold by poets and romancers is at hand-the golden age, the age of aluminium. the age of wings and of ships that soar through the air-for at last a pair of New England lovers have neglected the swift steed of romance, the cosey and familiar buggy of realistic novels, and the swifter but still more commonplace railroad of every-day life, and have actually eloped in a balloon CLARA GOODRICH, a mailen of Pittsfield, Mass. met Walten Coopen. He was a merry aeronaut and she was sweet sixteen. What eculd tion Day, dressed in her brother's clothes, she stole quietly from her parents' house and iolned her lover at the fair grounds. Lovers have done the a things before, lovers will do them ever more, but never lover did what Chana did at the Pittsfield fair. Mediaval romance blended there with the science of the twenty-first century. The faithful aeronaut was there with his trusty balloon. Gallantly he held the swaying monster as she stepped confidingly into the slender car. Instantly WALTER and CLARA were side by side, and in a moment were ascending into a heaven of blue skies and rapture, when in the dim distance turned face of aged Mrs. Goodsics, while Dan Curid laughed sloud. So near, and yet so far. they might still hear her maledictions. had no cause to heed them; swiftest steed in the stables could not reach them, no telegraph-warued policeman could stay their flight. Would they might sail forever thus through the serene air! But, alas, even the balloon of love cannot stay forever at such empyrean heights, and great may be the fall of it when it comes to earth. Even now the grief-stricken but untiring mother is at St. Louis. Mo., inquiring for the air-borne wanderers; but what adventures will be theirs before she finds them. Love indeed teacher new wites to each generation in New England.

It is wise to refrain from talking overmuch about the warmth of the weather, or thinking too deeply about it, or grosning over It is wise to keep as cool as circumstances will permit, and give the mind to the duties of

Assuming that the suspension of Jockey Gangison was proper, it is praiseworthy, and the future. The defence of professional honhas never been commensurate with the attack. The latter in almost all the notable cases of fraud has been more stalwart and persistent. Years ago the principals in the famous fraud on the Utica trotting track had to wait but a comparatively short time before their offence was officially buried, and they themselves restored to their full professional status. Up to a single prominent instance of late that has been the rule. In the case of the trotting stallion Nelson, the efforts in behalf of the culprits to have them forgiven yet, to the credit of the present authorities on and the penalty still stands as a warning. As the management of the trotting track, therefore, has become much more vigorous in protecting its permanent interests, it is to be hoped that the same spirit will animate the running turf, and, if such a rider as GARRISON deserves his suspension, that it shall endure for a term justly corresponding to the offence. and not be cut short by pressure from his particular friends, or by the specious argument that it is a pity to lose such a jockey from the

A Columbia graduate has published a letter full of youthful enthusiasm urging the removal of the college proper to Washington Heights or somewhere in Westchester county. because "the main reason for Columbia's want of success as a university, in the broad sense of the word, is that shy fails to provide headed ceach, who has definite ideas of properliving accommodations for such of her oarsmanship and is able to impart them. students as come from a distance to attend restrial bride. Be this as it may, the poems I but destructive of all animal and vegetable if a limited in fact. the past ten years there has been no accepted | taken in believing that "all you need to make a university is lots of high-cost lecture rooms and professors." This opinion is, perhaps, common among young college men, but it surely exaggerates the importance of a boarding or lodging house attachment to a university. That certainly is of small concern in Germany and in Europe generally. If the trustees of Columbia provide the best professors and the best furnished laboratories, they will then, and only then, make Columbia the chief university in the country, and all who come to study there will find ample accommodation in the great city at its gates. An undergraduate department of young men who need special dormitories to sleep in and a college yard to play in is not only not essential to a university in the broad sense of the word, but is rather a detriment to its success.

> An article of great interest upon the battle of Gettysburg will be published in THE SUN tonorrow-Sunday.

How Mr. Ottendorfer Felt When He Lunded.

From the Forum. I have a very lively remembrance of the impressions I received on the occasion of my arrival in the United States about forty years ago. I had become an ardent admirer of American institutions, from what I had earned of them in my college studies. The ship that brought me over was scarcely fastened at the dock before I ran up the nearest street, and, standing in Broad way, near the Astor House, observed the passers by room their appearance they were mostly men who worked for a living, but nearly every one of them have simuelf as if he was a sovereign. The expression of their eyes seemed to say, "I am second to none; there is nothing so great and so high that I cannot accomplish it, and I intend to fight my way." Not speaking English, I saw that it would be impossible for me to obtain a situation where I could utilize the knowledge acquired during my university studies, and, having no meane to speak of. I took a few days later a position as common laborer in a factory, although I had never tone a stroke of manual work in my life before. After a few hours my fingers were full of blisters, and in a few hours more the blood was ruuning down my hands; but I had been inspired with the energy that I saw in the eyes of those men on my arrival, and I continued, not disheartened by pains or difficulties, in my work. I had received the baptism of the real American spirit and I was never so proud of anything as of the blisters on my hands in consequence of my labor.

The Bishop Is About Right,

From the Washington Port. Bishop Coxe of Buffalo is decidedly opposed to the bicycle as a vehicle of locomotion for young ladies. In his address before St. Margaret's School last week he expressed a ferrent hope that he might never see of the sweet girl graduates before him stride of a bicycle.

Doing It All Himself. From the Philadelphia Record. The President wishes it understood that he is no and Harrison is Acting Secretary of State.

Warm Weather in North Carolina From the Furboro' Southerner.

A man dropped a match on the sidewalk Thursday

And the Telephone Broke,

From the Washington Post.

From the Washington Post.

There is a telephone in one of the down town business elocks that needs repairing. A man put his ear to it sateriay morning and heard!

"No," was the reply.

"They think that the rice that is so general there is us to the McKin......" It was here that the telephone broke.

MATE

A reporter of THE SUN found Mr. William Henry Hurlbert at the residence of Mayor

Cooper in Washington square.

Mr. Huribert, said the reporter, can you, as an old friend of the late Laurence Oli-phant, throw any light on this question of the relations between Mr. Oliphant and Mr. T. L. Harris, the sc-called "primate of the

"I knew Oliphant intimately," said Mr. Hurlbert, " and my friendship with him dates back to a period before the civil war, when, with the rounger brother of Lord Ampthill, now Lord Arthur Russell, he visited the Princies in South Carolina, and made friendships in this country which he kept up throughout his curiously varied career. But neither I nor any one who knew and loved Laurence Oliphant as a man of the world can throw any light on his relations with Harris."

Why not? "Because those relations were in their nature occult. In more than one published work Oliphant himself tried, and in my judgment signally failed to throw light on them. I don't to himself for his feith in 'the primate,' than Dr. Johnson would have been to account for his belief that it in some way concerned his happiness not to pass a post in the street without putting his hand upon it."

In other words, you think, as some people in California seem to think, that he was a dupe

and a victim? "Not exactly. Oliphant came of a superstitions race. The Oliphants originally went. I belive, from Denmark to Scotland. They connect their family name in some incomprehensible fashion with the Danish Order of the Elephant which, as you know, is a sort of Scandinavian Order of the Garter. Their annals in Scotland are like the annals of other Northern families, full of ghostly tra litions. There is a house of theirs in which, I have been told, the skeleton of a woman, her long, dark hair flowing still in long tresses over her fleshless shoulders, was found by some workmen only a few years ago, prostrated upon the floor of a secret chamber concessed in one of the massively thick walls of the dwelling. Of course, the ghost of that lady has walked in that house for several Sir Walter Scott certainly would have believed this, and Sir Walter was not only a poet and a man of genius, but a lawyer and a writer to the Signet, or something of the sort. Furthermore. Laurence Oliphant was familiar from his childhood with life in India, where, as Sir Alfred Lyall tells you in his marvellous poem, The Meditations of a Hindoo Prince,' deities swarm in the tree tops. All of this means only

that there ran through Oliphant's nature a vein of mysticism such as predisposes men of intellect and of sensibility in an age of agnostic tendencies to 'take up,' as did the unbelieving Lord Herbert of Cherbury, with signs and wonders and special revelations. I think Oliphant's faith in 'the primate' and 'the life' and ' the use' had this root and no other. Harris was to him an 'avatar.' And not the first. Sir Frederick Bruce, Lord Elgin's brother, who was Minister at Washington, told me that when Oliphant, then a very young man. went out with Lord Elgin to India, the commander of a man-of-war which was taking them out complained to Lord Elgin that his private secretary was interfering with the discipline of the ship. 'Pray, how?' asked his fordship. By worshipping one of my boatswains,' replied the irate officer. 'He gives the fellow ten shillings to sit in a chair and let him bow down and worship him, on the pretence that a divine spirit has entered into him. Jack don't but he is glad of the shillings, out of which he can get spirits more to his taste; and, in short, your Mr. Oliphant will have the whole foreeastle full of divine spirits if you don't put a stop to it." Did you ever talk with Mr. Oliphant about

"the primate" and "the life?"
"Never willingly. But I have many letters from him full of queer exercitations; and once, when we were living together in London, next door to Percy Doyle in Haif Moon street, he kept me up nearly all night reading to me an extraordinary series of poems, three or four hundred of them, which he told me he had written, as I remember, under the inspiration of his spiritual bride. Miss L'Estrange, his first wife, was then living, but, as I understood it, the terrestrial marriage was in no way inconsistent with another marriage in the other world. I am told that in California the disciples maintain that Oliphant was known in their fold as 'Woodbine' My recollection is that in London Oliphant himself told me that

Woodbine' was the name of this extra-ter-Brockton under this inspiration. Have they ever been published? "I do not think they have? Some of them were remarkable for beauty of thought and of expression. Most of them seemed to me as incomprehensible as the prose of Oliphant's prose work, 'Sympheumata,' composed, as he averred, under the inspiration of his terrestrial wife. Miss L'Estrange, either just before or just after her pathetic death in Syria. What most struck me in the poems was the fact that many of them were written in a really musical metre, whereas in the normal state of his faculties Oliphant could no more turn out a metrical stanza than carve a statue to. If h

as one of the strongest possible proofs that Olinhant's belief in 'the life' was as genuine whenever it supervened upon him, as Joan of Are's belief, for example, in her 'voices.' It is said in California that Lady Oliphant, his mother, led him into this belief in order to save him from the evil influence of a siren who had lured him into a life of dissipation

composed them, as he doubtless did, it must

have been in a state of mortal 'exaltation.'

and I regard the composition of these poems

"That is absolute nonsense. Oliphant has given the true story of his 'conversion' own very curious and characteristic book 'Piccadilly.' He never was a 'dissipated' man in all his life. From his carllest youth he was an active, energetic worker in the world of diplomacy and of letters. His services in the East are matter of record. His first book, A Journey to Katmandu, gives a fair notion of them, and no man who reads his From a Relling Stone can need to be told that the writer had no leisure for dissipation. In London, as a very young man, he was one of the most active contributors to the Out, a paper which had a real influence in the minor sphere of British politics and was an effectual ally of Lord Palmerston and of Lord Palmerston's very clever wife. At that time, too. Oliphant formed his close intimacy with Delane of the Times. As a matter of fact, it was Oliphant, I believe, who led his mother as he led his wife -not his mother who led him-into the fold of Harris. It is a great pity he did not live to write the autobiography which I know it was his intention to write."

Have you read the blography which his namesake, the novelist, has just published? I have not yet had time to read it. Mrs. Oil phant, the author, is a woman of ability and insight, and has no doubt done the best that could be done with her materials. But she had no special knowledge of Oliphant. His cousin and executor, Arthur Oliphant, was very glad to have the work done by her, however, if only to prevent its being taken in hand by some less competent and trustworthy wo-man. But nobody except Oliphant himself could ever have told the story of his life as it ought to be told to make it of real value."

Do you know Mr. Oliphant's second wi'e? 'I never saw her till not long before his death. when I had a very interesting conversation with her before going up stairs to see Oliphant himself, then lying ill with what proved to be his last illness at Mr. Walker's house in Norwood. None of his friends ever knew her before that time, and I think she only met him just before they sailed together from New York on his return from his last visit to America They landed together in England, and were married by a registrar, I think, at Malvern only a few weeks before his death. I saw her again and for the last time on the day of his funeral at the house of

LAURENCE OLIPHANT AND "THE PRI- Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff-York House at Twickenham, Sir Mountstuart and Lady Duff. who sympathized with Oliphant as to 'the primate' and 'the life' no more than I ever did. but loved and valued him as I did for his gifte and humane qualities maisted most kindly and generously on having him brought to York House to be attended there by the best physicians in London and there he died. York House two centuries ago belonged to the Duke of York, a'terward James II., and there the Princess Anne was born, who grew up to marry

The second Mrs. Oliphant I see now calls herself Mrs. Tompleton.

"Yes. After Oliphant's death she went out to

look after his affair- at Halfa, of which, of course, she knew nothing. With her went some female relatives of her own, and two persons, an ex-clergyman of the English Church Mr. Smith, and a youth who acted as his clerk. I believe Mr. Templeton. Mr. Smith had been ssociated with Oliphant in the management of his affairs at Haips, where he transacted what in New England would be called, I suppose, a 'general bus ness,' with the Arabs. When news reached Syria of Oliphant's fatal Ulness Mr. Smith and his clerk, Templeton. came on to England. I saw them both at York House on the day of the funeral. As to what happened in Byria after their return thither with Mrs. Cliphant and her kinswoman from Indiana, the friends of awrence Oliphant in England and America knew. I think, next to nothing. But some time young Mr. Templeton and returned with him to Paris, where I believe they are now living. THE RUN republished the other day a letter about Oliphant and Harris wiltten by Mrs. Templeton to the London Times. I read it with interest, but I don't know that I have any clearer notions after than before reading it. of the true relations between 'the primate' and my departed friend. When Oliphant came back to England after the death of his mother. I was there and saw him. He told me what had happened in regard to his ilnancial relations with 'the use'; but he wound it all up by assuring me that he still believed in 'the life.' and that an agreement had been come to between 'the primate' and himself under which the 'primacy' of the West should rampin with Harris and the 'primary' of the East with Oliphant. 'I see,' I replied. is to rule the Latins and you the Greeks. He is to be Pope and you to be Patriarch."

"I have not given you much light, I fear." said Mr. Hurlbert, "but perha: a no one could

said Mr. Hurlbert, "but perha: a no one could give you more. It is a case of the invisible Spanish fleet."

Mr. Hurlbert left town on Thursday for New England. When asked if he had anything to say about the recent case with which his name has been connected he replied: "Lean only say to you as I have said to all other reporters who have put the same question. I have nothing whatever to say. I am having inquiries make on certain points of interest to me, and if I learn anything which can interest other people I will let you knew it."

NEGLECTED DEAD IN RICHMOND. The Graves of Presidents Monroe and Ty-

ler in Hollywood Cemetery. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few years ago, while in Blohmond, Va., I visited the Hollywood Cometery, where lie the remains of Presidents Tyler and Monroe, and was shocked | the Wilson brothers are said to have crushed all opposit pauper's resting place, and a disgrace to any American city. I was reminded of this by reading in your issue of yesterday that a comreading in your issue of yesterday that a committee of citizens of Richmond are trying to secure the remains of Jeferson Davis for their city. Would it not be well for these gentlemen to davote some of their energy especially as one is a grandson of President Tyler) to putting these graves of true Americans in a decent and presentable shape to one they undertake the care of the Confederate President's remains? I would advise Mrs. Davis to think twice before turning her husband's body over to the care of a city which is so neglectial of the Presidential graves which they stready have. Very truly.

3. E. Carten, JERSEY CITY, June 24.

Shall We Finally be Burned Up! - 'le

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SON-JIT: Very likely, unless the inhabitants of the earth limit the quantity of heat and electricity, especially the latter, in the arts. When we consider that our atmosphere extends but a

few miles above us, and is so thin and rare that if it density were the same as at the surface of the earth is would reach a height of but five m les, and that this delicate atmospheric vell is most susceptible of being affected, the molecules transmitting like lightning their impressions to each an I all: that this vell consists of sus aiming life; that this ratio may be destroyed by may become inflammable consuming track all life and appalling consequences it becomes the paramount duty of man to guard against the operation of any and all causes tending to vittate or destroy this wonderful well

True, the cities and larger villages of all civilized nations expend millions in keeping their streets clean and in elaborate systems of sewerage, but, in the judg-ment of the writer, all this expense and labor will be milif we go on destroying oxygen as we have for the past five years for if one changes overen into oron no destroys it as oxygen—admitting that it is impose to destroy any element. The subject is one J. S. DAGGITA Menipes, Conn., June 23.

The Billion is the lanur. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SET: I venture to say that the facts set forth in to-day's Sur under the caption of "Judgment Invoked," are probably as helpful to the ause of the Democracy as can be found anywhere. All the newspapers that sympathize with the poor, patient, confiding, misled, laboring people of the land vonid do well to copy it and set it before their reader in big type. They are facts that all may plainly apread out in clear and distinct form. They are directly the reverse of the sliver question, which is enveloped in a haze too dense for the mental vision of the average layman to penetrata. Those facts show the people he the money is taken from their pockets. As to the coin-ing of more sliver, they cannot tell whether it would put more dollars into their pockets or not. It seems to me that article is a big help to our cause

The Union Station

To the Engon of The Sun—Sir: Your description and plan of the union depot must interest those that read it in to day's Sus. When the Brooklyn Bridge was projected provision was made for what the trustee thought would be the amount of traffic in the future. It took them but about seven years to build it and from the day it was opened it has been overcrowded until now it is absolutely dangerous at the busy hours of the day. Suppose the Jersey bridge completed to-day. The Jersey Central would want at least four tracks, the Pennsylvania Railroad six, the D. L. and W. four, and the West Shore and N. Y. L. E. and W. six making in all twenty tracks and nothing less will do provided that all passenger trains are to leave New York. In twenty years as many more tracks will be needed. These can be put in easily if in the first place the bridge is built strong enough to hold the weight, and secondly by mak ing the bridge of two stories, ten tracks on each level, and in future increasing it to four stories if necessary. JUNE 28.

Prom the Cope Cod Item,
"She is very beautiful, I understand?"
"Heavenly."
"And her father?"
"One of the most genial and kindly of men."
"And her mether."
"A delightful lady."
"And her chaperone?"
"Out of sight

In the Forum for July Privy Councillor Gefficken gives one version of the trouble between Bismarck and William 11., and incidentally placers the young Emperor with courtierlike sulogy. Gen. Walker discusses the census of the negroe, reaching the conclusion that the colored population maintains its very slight rate of increase only by means of a very high birth rate just in excess only by means of a very high death rate, but this birth rate, it is excess of a very high death rate, so that if the economic conditions of the race should become less favorable, it might so into a very rapid decline as an element of our population. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer has a word in behalf of the immigrant, and gives a very interesting about of his own sensations upon landing in New York; and that accomplished billingual, Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, adds another chapter to the mass he has already written for

> Mysterious Disappearance. From the Washington For.
>
> Mary with her little lamb
> Through Wall street chanced to stray,
> the has been loosing for her pes
> Up to this very day.

SUNDEAMS.

-The explosion of a dynamite cartridge to blow up an old ship near Mobile sent to the surface a jew fish that weighed more than 200 pounds.

—The Volspük cocktall has been introduced in Braton,

and it is making better headway toward being in every body's meath then the language of that name ever -The newest gimerack in the hands of the street pet-

dlers is a little trick savings bank, a wooden box with a tiny drawer which opens to receive a cein, and lesses the coin mysterionaly whenever it is shut.

-A Chicago man has applied for a license to run s barroom on wheels. His scheme is to sell beer and

bar room of whether a wagon, which he will drive around to places where outdoor laborers are employed.

— A Fort Worth. Tex. man says that he has the largest madstone in the world. It is nearly as large as a hone egg and was taken, he says by his father from the stemach of a white deer found dead in the Oxark Mountains.

-What rachtsmen would call two lone legs were made by the schooner Bertha Louise in her recent voyage from St. John, N. R., to Barbadoes and return. She made the voyage each way, about 2,000 miles, with out making a tack.

—A brand new wheelbarrow loaded full of flowering plants makes an effective lawn ornament for country houses and apparently thousands of householders came to that conclusion simultaneously this summer for

nearly all the suburbs display such wheelbarrows plen -John Kelp of Linfield, Penn., having been dismissed by his sweetheart, Mary Detweller, gave her a gumdrop on the occasion of his farewell visit. She did not eat the candy but showed it to a physician, who said it was loaded with a deadly poison. Then she caused the issue

of a warrant for John's arrest.

—Dr. McGipm is still a familiar figure about town.
His still tlack hair is far more beavily tiaged with
gray than when he was a priest, and he seems even less gray than when he was present in but slightly worn clothing.
Eut his spirits are as high as ever, and he keeps the
name kindly eye and aminable and smiling face that he
wore a dozen or two dozen years are.

—Two men in a cance had an exciting race with a

-Two men is a cance had an exciting race with a bear on Lake Wahnspitasping. Canada, a few days ago. They met the bear in a narrow channel. One of the men struck the bear on the head with an axa, and cropped the axe overboard in doing so. Then the bear attacked the cance The men paddled for their lives, and fought off the bear with their paddles as best they could until be gave up the chase.

-Men who study the art of making mixed drinks de-

clare that the best tasting cider cup or champagns cup is that which contains a little of nearly everything on the sheires of a barroom Brandy, sherry, and a touch of appletack sive the required body, and all the cordials that make up the pouses cafe add the aroma and flavor. It is said that perfect skill in the making will blend all these ingredients so that not one can be

detected by the palete.

-The new tariff has brought to mind the fact that what is called marbled paper is not made in this country. It all comes from Europe, and is made without machiners, in the old-farbloned way. It is that beautifully, but irregularly motiled paper which bookbinders use on the inside of book covers and for the outer fly leaves. Manufacturers of paper boxes and of samp a cards also use it, and, altogether, it is imported to the

Value of haif a million dollars a year.

—Eri Gray, who is said to be nearly 100 years old, was recently taken from his cabin near Roxbury. In this Ritate, to the Delaware County Poorhouse. On the way the Poormaster stopped with his charge for dinner. After the meal he asked the centenarian if he was ready to continue the jeurney, wherespon the old fellow replied: "Not yet, until I get a good ten-cent eigar. If I am going to the poorhouse, I shall not go like a rauper, but like a gentieman." The right was handed him and the old man lit it and puffed away with evident sales. dent relish.

—Arthur Wilson, who is said to have loaned a millier

dollars to the Prince of Wales, is one of two sons of Thomas Wilson, the founder of the famous shipping business at Hull, and altogether a self-male man With capital, courage, and a high degree of cold blood at the shameful manner in which these graves tion and controlled the trails they wanted. They developed what was left by their father until it has become an last year, but it is said that the sum was no where near that fig ire. As far as the shipping business is concerned it has become a stock company capitalized at £2,000,000, and mataly owned by the brothers. Both men are ac Prince of Wales at Tranby Croft he flew the Union Jack and the Hull line flag from bis flagstaff but the steame

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The house which Lord Revelstoke was building pre-

rlous to the Baring failure is now Baron Hirsch's.
The Queen's head piper, William Ross, died two weeks are in Windsor, ared on. He had piped for her Majesty ince 1834. Twenty of the members of the Salvation Army, who

late'y caused a disturbance at Eastbourne, have sent to jad for a month. In the St. James's Palace Stakes, Common, the las Derby winner, started with odds on of forty to one, and his running justified the betting.

The last Irish census shows 2,317,078 males and 2.889 090 females, a total decrease for a decade of 468. Prince of Austria, has left off her mourning, and is driving through Italy with a four-horse equipage. Buda-l'eath has also been suffering from an emnibus

owners who s'ruck, because the authorities would not grant them permanent licenses A new perroleum-burning boat was tried near Berlin with a four-horse power engine, which went from six to

eight miles an hour at an expense of two cents per horse power per hour. The engine needs only one man to tend it, and he can also steer.

The Women's Rights Society, or Societé pour l'Améliere tion du S rt de la Femme, at its annual dinner in Paris

on June 12 reported that there was no hope for the cause in the present Parliament

The Turkish army is reported to be in excellent condition. Nearly 630,000 repeating rifles are in the hands of the infantry. The artillery is furnished mainly by Krupp, and forty-nine regiments of cavalry, mostly raised in Asia, have recently been added.

Some years ago a Government official named Niclas died in Schleswig leaving 20,000 crowns to his man servant and the same sum to his cook, on condition that if either married that person's portion would re-vert to the other. They immediately married each other. Now a relative of Nielsen's is endeavoring to ession of the whole 40,000 crowns on the ground that the marriage was contrary to the spirit of

A new outdoor game is "Aneletto." It is played with rings. They are raised about six or seven feet from the ground by means of slight iron rods, and the game consists in sending light balls through a series of them. This is done by using a racquet, and requires considera inches, while the balls are of the ordinary tennis also and the player is expected to stand some thirteen fee from the ring it was invented by the vicar of Old

Buckennam. Norfolk.

The French Minister of the Interior has introduced a bill for providing pensions for laborers. All workmen having served for thirty years and having complied with the provisions of the bill, will be entitled to an annual pension of not less than \$90, or more than \$125. Every workman will be considered to have accepted the terms of the pensions law unless he sends in a dis-claimer to the competent authorilies. The pension fund will be supported to the extent of two-thirds by the State, the other third will be borne equally by employers and workmen. A man's contribution will be one cent for every working day for a pension of \$00, and a penny for pensions of \$125. Foreign workmen will be excluded from the benedits of the law, and their employers will have to pay on their behalf two cents a day, to go to a special pension fund for French work men prematurely disabled.

States shows that when a Shan becomes a father he must on no account drive pigs, carry the dead bore holes fill in holes in the ground, or indulge in meekery. If one of either sex die without marrying, the bedy, before burial, is banged against a stump, which b considered as representing the husband or wife. This is supposed to guard against the danger of unrequited love in the next life. Divorce is easy, the man merely giving his wife a letter permitting her to remarry, and the wife merely being required to pay an unwilling husband thirty rupses for release. Only high Shane can be canniba's. Their theory of the cosmogony is that "the earth came out of the depths by means of

The scholarly fun over the baccarat case is still conderable A "Baccaremus Igitur" is heard in this

Ubi snut pecuniam
Qui designent tall ?
Princeps ipse afferet,
Princeps ipse extrahet
Barcina rega.i. Principi videlices
Atl est recusandum:
Qui sumus "Societas"
Hert, hodie, vei cras
Actis paccarandum.

Also somebody goes to the expense of putting such advertisements as these in the morning papers:

BAUCARAT. Mr. of Detective
tion is prepared to supply male and female
ants with Mone Carlo experience, to esperials
is properly conducted. BACCARAT. Required by Detective Association tion a few members of the aristocracy (male and female possessing a thorough knowledge of baccarat Address by letter only, to

A hard cough distresses the patient and racks both unax and throat. Dr. D. Jarne's Experiorant is the emery wanted to cure your cough and relieve both the minonary and brenchial organa-448